Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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For the Saturday Evening Post.

ESSAY ON EDUCATION.

BY S. W. FULLER.

Read before the Philadelphia Lyceum.

A good degree of interest is now confessedly felt by parents, and others who have the care of the young in our country, on the subject of Education. Many are already prepared to act on the conviction, that, for the best legacy they can bequeath to their children or charges, is a good education.

This state of things is really encouraging to the friends of learning; and is, we doubt not, the result of their well-directed efforts in the cause of popular instruction.

Those who have thus favourably impressed with a sense of what they owe to, and of what they can do for, the rising generation, are anxious to remove all the obstacles which now retard the progress of science, and to overcome every difficulty that delays the diffusion of useful knowledge. They are also prepared to test the utility of every measure which plausibly promises to improve the highway of study, and facilitate the acquisition of knowledge.

In obedience to this increasing disposition, we see many branches of science, which, as an instruction simplified, and adapted to the taste and capacities of the young—while manual labour schools, and apprenticeships, are now blended with mental cultivation, have measurably dispelled the apprehension of injuries of health upon the altar of study. So that it is no longer considered essential, that "he best learned is the learned."

We see, then, that the "spirit of the age" has touched our school-houses, our school books, our school exercises, our school-teachers, and almost every thing which appertains to our schools; and all are stated ET on the march of improvement—and it is well. That the friends of these, it must be confessed, have not advanced with the same speed as the friends of liberal is necessary that the friends of education take more pains to unite more closely the interests and between the views of the patrons on the subject of education, and the success of the schools they have established and support.

Our meritorious teachers are sometimes embarrassed with the authority of the trustees in the management of their pupils, especially in those things which relate to government. The importance of good management in family and school government, is too apparent to require any proof or illustration in this essay. Instead of confusion and discord between them, co-operation and harmony should be maintained. To point out a simple and practicable method by which these objects may be secured, is the intention of this essay. In the prosecution of this object, I shall study briefly the nature and end of it, and I shall mark out, as lightly as I can, such improvements as will make it what it *should* be.

I shall take it for granted, that every child sent to school, is a member of the family, and that family government of some kind is administered.

In the government of schools, every teacher should be viewed as a sub-parent. Teachers should be thus regarded by parents and pupils.

Parents should make it the business of their lives to educate their children. When death calls upon any wise and considerate parent to leave his children behind him in the world, he would not, if he could, leave them with the high moral worth and sound principles, and a good reputation, for bearing their part in the world's goods, without the wealth of these attributes of character. This is why should not parents be more anxious to teach their children how to make them such? Why should they delegate the time devoted to the education of their offspring, because it is substracted from attention to that business? Why should parents be so rich without securing them wisdom or happiness? Why should they not, as a matter of character, wake it abstracts but a fraction from their time? Why should they not, as a favourable treasure of a good education. The use of the word "train" implies the idea of discipline, or enforce the consideration that the parent is the natural teacher, governor or preceptor of the child, and, therefore, that he should act immediately and directly, towards the instruction of his child, he should do, indirectly, through the instrumentality of a teacher, what is of substance in the education. This establishes the identity, the unity, and the family character of the interests of the parent and tutor's authority. All the distinctions, therefore, which exist in the family, belong also to the other. They will be regarded in the following remarks.

The existing defects may be all comprehended under a few general but definite heads—1st. Too much is attempted. 2d. Too little is done. 3d. Without adaptation to the subjects, and 4th. Government is too rigorous when it defeats. A government is too rigorous when it defeats, or is opposed to the object for which it is constituted. It is too loose or lenient when it fails to secure the object for which it was established, or does not protect the interests it was designed to maintain. A capricious government is rigorous or severe—an indulgent one is loose—prodigal of its rewards on one occasion, and parsimonious on another. A capricious government is the worst of all governments, because it is the most unjust. That government is not adapted to its subjects, which is not adapted to their nature. That is practically or morally incapable of doing—which is a feeble intellect to compete with a person of cultivation, or a child to govern with a grave one.

The common of family and school governments is defective in several respects. 1st. Duplicity. When a parent or teacher says to a child, do this or that, either or both are expected to do it, and undo to-day what was done to-morrow. 2d. When they aim at different objects, or at the same object by different means. For instance, when the parent studies the pupil and his capacities, and the teacher the class, or appear to learn. When one attempts to secure the highest degree of moral worth, and the other the highest degree of literary attainment. 4th. When parents and teachers are not agreed in their views of school. Instance. Some parents punish their children—if so, some teachers punish—if so, and some teachers punish. Some punish in behalf of their pupils, while away from school, and will not punish for the same offence if it was committed while properly out of their jurisdiction. In this case the feelings of parents and teachers are mutually injured by each other.

Parents sustain this defect in the administration of their governments, may not be regarded important or interesting in the words of others. Pupils must be very stupid or dull who does not soon discern such treatment unkind, if not unjust. Where such treatment is, it is not to be borne in the ears of patrons, and, if believed, destroys the reputation of the teacher. If believed or lessoned by the parent, that parent is not likely to be a friend to the interests and instructors. Partiality at home generates dissatisfaction, and provokes unprofitable feelings. Economically, and provokes unprofitable feelings. Economically, and provokes unprofitable feelings. Economically

DESULTORY READINGS.

BY OMEGA.

Every one believes in ghosts; no one will confess it. Sir Walter Scott was a shore this weakness, and I was once present at an occurrence which might well banish scepticism.

To the south-west of the picturesque town of Ennoverville, in Ireland, which lies on the bluffy, is situated the district called the Duffry. Within its precincts lie the woods of Killoughmore and its dense shades, which has often proved the out-law's asylum, casts a solemn gloom upon the scenery around. The high mountains to the north add to the sombre aspect of the place; and the large and dreary level which lies at the base of the hills does not tend to diminish the melancholy impression which seize upon the visitor to the Duffry. Anxious desire to see a military friend, who lay stretched on the bed of sickness, linked with a love of adventure, conducted me in 1827 to this retired parish. I was returning from New-Ross, and my horse having picked up a nail, I wished to be relieved from the necessity of proceeding that night to Enniscorthy.

It was winter, and the elements looked as if they had been angry with all nature; they were apparently uncomfortable, and a gathering storm facilitated the approach of evening. Being an entire stranger in this part of the country, I knew not whether an inn were convenient, and unusually wished to meet with some one who might direct me, but desolation reigned around; a lonely wan on my right, and a boy on the left, were further human being nor human habitation was to be seen in the wide expanse of country by which my eye embraced.

Throwing the bridle over my arm, I walked on, and the burning animal bobbled after me. I about half an hour I heard the distant sound of a horseman. Never did I hear any thing that gave me more delight, and I waited with an anxiety which commenced a sensation of pain for those well-known indications which assured me that the traveller was approaching. I had no apprehension of robbery, for the crime was then unknown in this part of Ireland, and I stood to the side of the road in instant expectation of the stranger who was, however, much farther off than I had imagined. The stillness of evening had enabled me to hear the sound of his horse's feet at a considerable distance.

The sun had already sunk below the horizon, leaving behind it that soft light of red and which precedes a storm; and as I stood gazing at it, two persons, apparently a man and woman, came to wards me; they were engaged in a most vivacious conversation, and were the dress of the Wexford peasantry. They talked loudly and laughed immoderately, but I could not catch a single word of what they were saying. When they came near me, I gave them the usual Irish salutation, "God save you," and as they were scarcely passed my lips, when they vanished before me. Their conversation, however was still audible, and their laugh sounded as if they were receding from me across the bog, though their figures were invisible. I strained my eyes, but in vain; the sound of their voices became fainter, and soon died away in the distance.

A tumult or indescribable sensation assailed me, and I was not without curiosity that I succeeded in mounting my horse. "He is a pottrau," said Bonaparte, "who boasts of his having never fell fear;" and they are generally others with cowardice, who are ignorant of the physical cause on which courage depends; the hero of the battle-field will tremble on the side of the bank, and the soldier who has encountered death under a hundred forms, will hesitate to brave the beings that are supposed to people an invisible world.

I had no sooner been safely seated in my saddle, than I urged on the animal with all with my might; he could not, however, notwithstanding his appearance of wind and cour, travel fast, and fortunately I had not proceeded far when a horseman over took me: he was well mounted, gave me the Salve Domine, and proved to be the priest of the parish.

The priest proved heard my tale of wonder, and undertook to relieve me. There was no one near, but the boundary of his home was kind; he proffered to me; I accepted it, and found at his religious a welcome reception. His landlord had recently lost a sister, and was in tears when we entered; his wife exerted herself, nevertheless to make us comfortable. A roast duck proved a most acceptable supper, and some excellent whiskey-punch was recommended as highly beneficial to digestion. We chatted over our tumblers till a late hour. I retired upon the secret I had witnessed, and the priest laboured to account for it on a natural; he could not convince me, and we separated for the night.

The flagellation of my coat when my eyes were assailed by the same redundant conversation and loud laughter which I had heard on the road. The sounds came from the yard at my window, but before I could unveil the door, they changed into a dismal cry, as piteous and sorrowful, that it froze the blood in my veins. I burst into the parlour, and came out against the whose of the farm servants; they had already made every exertion for safety for the priest. I followed them; the reverend father was not to be found; he arose as we entered and looked on to be asked. The cry meanwhile continued, but the tone increased in frightful vehemence, and, first the faintly of frightful screaming, and then round the house immediately under the eaves.

Presently, however, it settled, under the window and became audible to every head present. The priest turned pale, the women burst into tears, and the men stood like statues exposed to the storm. Every one knew the words of the spell, but the terror of the hour were not equal to the resistance of the young men, who, however, had often encountered their fellow-labourers in the fight. I will refer to dueling in my army. I have seen thousands of those who attended to the practice, and who think there is any thing more manly or courageous in exposing one another through the body on cold blood. When I have officers who bravely expose themselves in the time of danger in the field of battle, and who at all times exhibit moral resolution in attack and defence, they have my esteem and respect; the coolness with which they meet death in the service of their country, redounds highly to their honor, and will exist as long as the grateful memory of their countrymen. But where men are to be found ready on the slightest cause, to sacrifice every thing to their hatred, vengeance, or point of false honor, I cannot but despise them; in my army they are better than the Roman gladiators of old. Order a court martial to try these wretches, investigate the subject of their dispute with the particular which justice demands, and punish the guilty, let him be a sacrifice to the offended laws.

The practice of dueling is a barbarous custom, which the age of the 7 Americans and 11 Frenchmen and a disgrace to our enlightened age and country. But if the modern habit of duels which it produces in private life, on the part of civilians, be horrible, what horrors are and made hardly enough to bear such issues. I have had my regimental and guarded even of death to prove me of one half of my officers. There is no room enough left for the cruise of duels, or good cause—both which have not even the character of the hero with that of the gentleman and the honest citizen, and there only are such as are actuated by a due regard to their own happiness, and a proper respect for the decisions of the good and upright.—From notes from the Journal.

Attempted Murder.—About 4 o'clock on a stormy afternoon last week, Mr. Joseph Simpson, on board the schooner Gazelle, was at the foot of Broad street. Having had some altercation with the mate, Mr Gardner B. Wilcox, the latter struck Simpson in the head with a bar of the mate's vessel, which he carried for securing the sails from the rain. Simpson fell, receiving the blow badly. Mr. Wilcox then caused several of the men from him and threw it down the hatch-way, and succeeded in securing him in the hold, as he became he could be heard of with a stick, one of which the mate used to defend himself. After Overshack was said for, which he soon found he had brought Simpson to the police office. The mate was on music charged as above before Mr. Harpers; he was committed to Bridewell.—Tra.

Saturday Evening Post.

MARCH 27, 1830.

Silk Intelligence.

MR. ATKINSON—According to my promise in my last communication, I now shall commence by giving a statement of the different kinds of Mulberry trees, and their relative value for feeding silk worms.

1st. The Black Mulberry (Morus Nigra)—this tree is a native of Asia Minor, and grows towards of thirty feet high; the leaves are large and entire; the fruit large and dark purple; its leaves make a coarse and brittle silk—therefore it is not recommended for silk worms.

2d. The Red Mulberry (Morus Rubra) native American—this tree grows over forty feet in height; the leaves are large, of a dark green color, and very coarse. This tree is not recommended for the worms.

3d. White Italian, (Morus Alba) generally thought to be a native of Italy, but ascertained to be a native of China, and is the best food for the silk- worm, (except the Multicaulis and Morettiana, which I shall hereafter describe.) It grows rapidly from seed cuttings or layers; its fruit is white and sweet, and the leaves are the next contained in it, is of no value.

4th. Japan or Paper Mulberry, not used for silk worms, but extensively used for ornamental or shade trees.

5th. Morus Multicaulis or Chinese, or as some call it Manilla Mulberry. This is an ornamental tree in China, and the most valuable species of Mulberry for feeding the silk worm, both on account of the large size of the leaves, by which one half to two-thirds of the labor is saved in stocking the leaves, and on account of the fineness and superior quality of the silk which is produced from it.

It is more of a bush than a tree, and when in full verdure, presents a most beautiful appearance. The leaves, when full grown, are about eight by ten inches in size, and I have measured them more than full grown.

In my next, I will give directions for cultivating the Morus Multicaulis and White Italian Mulberry; and also some hints about the selection of eggs. Yours, &c. T. D. P.

Silk.—We have every reason to believe, that the production of Silk is destined soon to become a most important branch of business in the United States, and a source of considerable profit and dual wealth. It is satisfactorily proved, by actual experiment, that not a single section of our vast portions of our country are well adapted to the growth of the Mulberry. The cold of the Silk Worm—and it is conceded that the soil and climate of New Jersey are peculiarly adapted to the business. The inducements to engage in the business, many of the States have already extended very liberal patronage to it, by way of bounties or premiums, and the subject is now receiving a thorough investigation by a committee in Congress with a view to encourage its introduction.

Our readers may perhaps be aware that our own Legislature, during its recent session, passed a law offering premiums for the cultivation of silk, to draw the attention of our citizens to the subject. The law requires a premium of three cents per lb. for every lb. of cocoons raised in the State—the premium to be continued for five years. We understand that extensive preparations are making in several of the counties, particularly in Burlington and Monmouth, to commence the business the coming season, and we sincerely hope that success will crown the effort and her sister countries in the enterprise.

The production of silk will be found perfectly be exceedingly profitable—indeed, from all we are able to gather from the experiments that have been made, the profits in the culture of silk will be found to be at least per acre that of any other agricultural pursuit, and, besides, it will afford employment for two or three years to come must be so great, that those who engage in it will have no reason to doubt, nay, in all probability, to quadruple their investments in a single year. We are informed, on the most undoubted authority, that Samuel B. Gostenhofer, of Burlington, has 20 acres of ground the last season, in Burlington, which will bring, from present trees, and two or three persons on Long Island last season, from a single acre of ground the same number of trees. The trees are planted in rows three feet apart, and the trees two feet apart in the rows. The Morus Multicaulis is a native of China, and is the very best investments, the present season, as we are informed that there is not a single valuable sale yards from fifteen to twenty, that can be obtained at from twenty to thirty cents for the whole; and, in all probability, to quadruple that investments in a single year. We are also informed, on the most undoubted authority, that Samuel B. Gostenhofer, of Burlington, has 20 acres of ground the last season, in Burlington, which will bring, from present trees, and two or three persons on Long Island last season, from a single acre of ground the same number of trees. The trees are planted in rows three feet apart, and the trees two feet apart in the rows. The Morus Multicaulis is a native of China, and is the very best

EPITOME OF THE TIMES

A treaty of peace has been concluded between Peru and Bolivia.

At Mobile, Feb. 25th cotton was selling at from 7 to 11 cents, freights plenty and vessels scarce.

The number of fires in London during the year 1827, was 717.

24,803 persons have died of consumption in New York, during the past three years.

Mr. Stevenson, the American minister, with his family, are gone to Paris during the recess.

It is said the French complain of having too much specie on emigration.

On the 2d of March, the snow fell ten inches deep at Norfolk.

Jack Reeve the Comedian, died on the 24th of January.

Terrible distress was, at last dates, prevailing among the Spitalfield silk weavers.

Howard College, in Fayette county, Missouri, was destroyed by fire on the 23d ult.

A gentleman a short time since dined at the Hotel Nashon, N. H. who was 109 years old.

The Chilian squadron had taken the port of Cobija.

The difficulties between the French and Haytian governments have been amicably settled.

An appropriation of 1,266,330 francs has been asked for from the Chambers of Deputies, for an increase of the marine establishment.

A fire occurred at Columbia, S. C. March the 7th, which destroyed 3 cotton stores with 400 bales of cotton, the whole loss supposed $30,000.

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Among the passengers in the packet ship Henry Smith, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, are Sir George Arthur, the new Governor of Upper Canada, and suite.

Capt. Mount, of the brig Poultney, from Sout, states that on the 23d ult. at noon, in lat. 36, 35, long. 73, 30, he passed five dead bodies, a woman, child, and three men.

The reduction of the duty on newspapers in France, from three pence and two tenths, to one penny, has increased the circulation 54 per cent.

A prominent advocate for the Sub-treasury scheme, some time since collected, as U. S. Dutiful, a government note for the sum of $3000, and paid to pay the amount to the treasury.

The Legislature of Louisiana has appropriated $50,000 towards the improvement of the navigation of the river Wabash, which with the amount before appropriated by Illinois, will make a total of $200,000.

Capt. Skowe, of the brig Hartford, reports that the French fleet consisting of 14 sail of vessels, sailed from St. Pierre, Martinique on the 20th ult. bound for St. Domingo.

Henry M. Woods assistant post-master at Ellsworth, Me. has been bound over in $2000, to answer the charge of purloining money from the mails.

Rumors without confirmation prevail, of the direct trade with Russia being opened, and that city is in possession of a man named John Staken. Bank of France, from which it appears that the amount of specie held by the institution is two hundred and fifty millions of francs, and that the amount of Government depositors is one hundred and twelve millions of francs.—*Inq.*

The banks in the city of New York, are issuing small bills with great caution—that the whole amount put in circulation has not been sufficient to meet the demand. Specie is also very plenty—down to a mere fraction, with no prospect of its being further reduced. Large sums continue to be received from Europe and South America.

Mr. Hall, of the Bank of New York, there are from three to five hundred persons daily applying for the trade in all stores are from 25 to 33 per cent above par. Specie, in the Bank of France, to the amount of the city are generally easier; but the rate of discount continues high.

Some idea of the continuously rapid development of the commerce of the Lakes may be inferred from the fact, stated in the Detroit Herald, that on the opening of the navigation last Spring, a steamboat arrived from Buffalo, rounded the monster in his fore fin, and, after sprung from the tree and perused Mr. D., and the bird, and he had been a long time in search of his self, with which, after a short struggle, he succeeded in despatching the monster. The obstruction formed by both fish and weapon stopped the flow of the wheel.

According to the official Prussian publication for 1827, it appears that the kingdom contains a population of 12,960,000 subjects, of whom 9,000,000 are Protestant reagons, with 2,000 churches; 2,000,000 Catholics, with 1,000 churches; and 130,000 Jews, with 934 synagogues. Thus the Protestants have a church to every 1,000 inhabitants; the Catholics one to every 2,000 inhabitants; the Catholics one to every 2,000 inhabitants, and the Jews one synagogue to every 141. The number of Protestant communicants in the various are as follows: Upper Bavaria, 642,843 Lower Bavaria, 430,000; Palatinate, 646,000; Swabia, 653,647; the Upper Palatinate 280,000; Franconia, 1,400,000; the Upper Palatinate 1,400,000; Franconia, 1,400,000; Lower Franconia and Aschaffenburg 560,752.

The gay season at Paris opened by several splendid balls the two most remarkable of which were given by the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Gramville the British Ambassador. The former was attended by 1,500 persons, and the latter by 1,200. The dresses of all that is in the circle of the first of farmers general and financiers, and the entertainment was attended by all the most exquisite and tasteful manner, and the entertainment was attended by all the notables of Paris, and by the whole French Peers and Foreign ambassadors. A third ball was given by the Duchess of Isabel Polignac which produced a sum of sixteen thousand francs, for the benefit of the poor of the great majority of rough residence. The Americans are said to extend 400.

Disinheriting Quarrels.—Two Children Barred by Testimony.—The Saturday's paper contains a notice of the death of Mr. Thomas Barnes, a gentleman of large property in this town, were buried to death by their clothes taking fire. Mrs. Wood, the mother of the children, who was in the room at the time, went to the well for the purpose of procuring a bucket of water, when she was alarmed by the cries of her little ones, and hastening back, she found them in flames. On the door when she found them both upon the stoop, enveloped in flames. The distracted mother used every exertion to extinguish the fire, but before she succeeded the sufferers were so shockingly burnt that they survived but a few hours. The notes about midnight; the daughter aged seven years, and the son aged five years. Their remains were interred on Sunday last, when the funeral was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Cornelius.—*Boston Gaz.*

The Printer.—Many men, who have engaged early in life in the laborious and servile occupation of Printers, for William Black—, have raised themselves to stations of high honor and trust. Benjamin Franklin was a Printer. King George III. married the art, and frequently set types after he ascended the throne of England. Mr. Madison, President of the United States, is said to have been a Printer. And we believe Mr. Jefferson was also a Printer. Many of the most distinguished men in Europe have been Printers. Printing has been considered honorable in all ages and countries. The Americans are said to be the most intelligent people in the world, because they are more extensively supplied with the means of information than any other nation. Printing is the art, which, by its universal diffusion, has done more than any other to promote the cause of liberty and the rights of man. Printing has been called the art preservative of all arts, and we believe it deserves the name. Printing has been considered honorable in all ages and countries. The Americans are said to be the most intelligent people in the world, because they are more extensively supplied with the means of information than any other nation. Printing is the art, which, by its universal diffusion, has done more than any other to promote the cause of liberty and the rights of man. Printing has been called the art preservative of all arts, and we believe it deserves the name.

A Good Cause Heard.—About 1000 crows were in a company of various men in one day, and the number of crows killed was 1000. Each of the men had a gun, and the number of crows killed was 1000. Each of the men had a gun, and the number of crows killed was 1000. Each of the men had a gun

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Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 15.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post.

ASHES.		Indian Pa.	36 37
Pots, 1st sort	4 00 4 12½	Southern do	34 35
Pearls	4 75 4 87½	Western New Jersey	
BEESWAX	19	MOLASSES.	
BRISTLES.		New Orleans	44 45
Russia	19	Sugar-house	
do. N. York	47 50	do. N. York	47 50
do. Philada.	47 50	do. Philada.	47 50
Hog,	33 34	do. Scotch	55 56
COFFEE.	10 11	NAILS.	5 00
Cuba,	10 11	Patent Cut,	5 00
Rio,	10 11	Pressed,	5 00
COPPER.		OIL CAKES.	
Sheathing,	35	Linseed,	1 00
Bolt,	35	OILS.	
Nails,	35	Linseed, Am. from	
COTTON.		store,	70 75
Louisiana,	13 14	Whale, Sperm,	1 00 1 05
Mississippi,	13 14	Whale, fish,	32 40
Alabama,	13 14	Spermaceti,	1 00
Tennessee,	13 14	PAINTS.	
Upland,	13 14	Spanish brown,	2 50
COTTON (duty 2½ cents)		Venetian red,	1 50
Sea Island,	30 35	Yellow ochre,	1 50
Upland,	13 14	PLASTER.	
Alabama and Tenn.	13 14	In vessels,	3 75 3 81
DYE WOODS.		PROVISIONS.	
Barwood,	1	Beef, mess,	8 50
Brazil,	5	Beef, prime,	6 50
Camwood,	2	Pork, mess,	14 50
Fustic,	1	Pork, prime,	12 50
Pernambuco, per pound	6 50	Pork, Cincinnati,	14 50
Logwood,	1	Bacon,	7 8
FLAX.		Lard,	8
FLOUR and MEAL.		Butter,	12 14
Ground, fine,	5 00 5 06	Cheese,	7 8
Rye,	3 50	RICE.	
Rye in bbls.,	3 75 3 81	Rice in bbls.,	3 12
Corn meal,	3 50	Rice in tierces,	2 50
GRAIN.		SALTPETRE.	
Wheat,	1 10 1 15	Crude,	3 50
Rye,	70	Refined,	6
Corn,	60	SEEDS.	
Oats,	30	Clover,	5
HAY.		Flax,	1 75
Timothy, per hundred	75	Timothy,	1 50
HEMP.		SPIRITS.	
Russia,	12	Brandy, Cognac,	1 10 1 12
Manilla,	12	Brandy, Peach,	1 10 1 12
HIDES.		Gin, Holland,	1 10 1 12
Buenos Ayres,	30	Gin, Schiedam,	1 10 1 12
Rio Grande,	30	Gin, Jamaica,	1 10 1 12
Rio Janeiro,	30	Gin, American,	1 10 1 12
Rio Janeiro, dry	30	Whiskey,	1 10 1 12
Rio Janeiro, dry salted	30	Whiskey, Rye,	1 10 1 12
Rio Janeiro, wet salted	30	Whiskey, Monongahela,	1 10 1 12
Rio Janeiro, wet salted	30	Whiskey, Scotch,	1 10 1 12
Rio Janeiro, wet salted	30	Whiskey, Irish

Variety's the Spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THE LITTLE MAID.

There was a little maid
Who wore a little bonnet,
And she had a little finger
With a little ring upon it,
She screwed her little waist,
To such a little size,
That it made her little blood
Rush to her little eyes.

This pretty little maid
Had a pretty little beau,
Who wore a little hat,
And gloves as white as snow,
He said his little heart,
Was in a little flutter—
That he loved the little maid,
And no one else but her.

She smiled a little smile,
When he breathed his little vows,
And he kissed her little hand,
With many little bows.
By little and by little
Her little heart did yield,
Till little tears and sighs,
Her little fears revealed!

A little while—alas!
And her little beau departed,
With all his little vows,
And left her broken hearted.
Now, all ye little maids,
A moral I will give you,
Don't trust to little men,
They surely will deceive you.

Benevolence.—The late Archbishop of Bordeaux, (Cheverus) was remarkable for his tolerance and enlightened benevolence. The following anecdote will not be read without interest:— "My lord," said a person to him one day, "there is a poor woman come to ask charity, what do you wish to do with her?" "How old is she?" "Seventy!" "Is she in great distress?" "She says so." "She must be relieved—give her twenty-five francs." "Twenty-five francs, my lord! it is too much—especially as she is a Jewess." —"A Jewess?" "Yes, my lord." "Oh, that makes a difference—give her fifty francs then, and thank her for coming."

Read This.—"Ah, Jemy," said a good matron to her son, then an eminent Judge in a neighboring State—"Ah, Jemmy, you need of you to College." [illegible]

[illegible]

From the Herald and Sentinel.

Messrs. Editors—I find the following in some newspaper:—

The Alphabet of Requisites for a Wife. By an Elderly Bachelor.

A wife should be amiable, affectionate, artless, affable, accomplished, beautiful, benign, benevolent, chaste, charming, candid, cheerful, complaisant, charitable, civil, constant, dutiful, dignified, elegant, easy, engaging, entertaining, faithful, fond, faultless, free, good, graceful, generous, governable, good-humoured, handsome, harmless, healthy, heavenly-minded, intelligent, interesting, industrious, ingenuous, just, kind, lively, liberal, lovely, modest, merciful, mannerly, neat, notable, obedient, obliging, pretty, pleasing, peaceable, pure, righteous, sociable, submissive, sensible, temperate, true, virtuous, well-formed, and young. When I meet with a woman possessed of all these requisites, I will *marry*.

In reply to it please to inform your single-gentlemen readers, that I unite in my person all the above enumerated requisities, besides being *affluent* and fastidious, and that when I can meet with a man who is accomplished, affable, affectionate, affluent, agreeable, ambitious, amiable, benevolent, brave, cheerful, cautious, courteous, constant, discreet, dignified, elegant, eloquent, faithful, facetious, fluent, gallant, gay, generous, graceful, handsome, high-minded, hospitable, humourous, indulgent, ingenuous, ingenious, intelligent, intellectual, just, kind, liberal, manly, mild, munificent, neat, noble, patient, prudent, rich, sagacious, sensible, temperate, vivacious, upright, well-formed, young, and zealous, to serve his country and please me, *perhaps*, should he offer himself, I might be *tempted* to marry him.

Yours respectfully, Mary.

Bores.—We borrow an anecdote (originally related by Helvetius,) in the hope of its affording a hint to the respectable community of bores. One of these, having nothing else to do with himself, went one day to call on his neighbor "a man of letters." The latter received him, with all possible politeness, and entertained him as well as he could till he rose to carry his tediousness elsewhere, when the man of letters resumed his work, and utterly forgot his visiter.—Some days afterwards he found himself accused of a want of politeness in not returning the visit, upon which he repaired to his neighbor's and thus addressed him: "I hear that you complain of me; yet you know full well that you called, not because you wished for my company, but because you were tired of your own. I, who was not at all tired of my own company, received you as well as I could; the obligation is consequently on your side, and yet you charge me with rudeness. Be yourself the judge of my conduct and decide whether you ought not to have done with complaints which prove nothing more than my independence on them, the inhumanity of boring your neighbor, and the injustice of abusing him after boring him."

Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Of the fifty-six signers of the declaration of Independence, it is stated that nine were born in Massachusetts, eight in Virginia, five in Ma[illegible]

[illegible]

ANECDOTES OF DR. RUSH.

On Preaching.—The doctor once informed me that when he was a young man, he had been invited on some occasion to dine in company with Robert Morris, Esq. a man celebrated for the part he took in the American revolution. It so happened that the company had waited some time for Mr. Morris, who, on his appearance, apologized for detaining them, by saying that he had been engaged in reading a sermon of a clergyman who had just gone to England to receive orders. "Well, Mr. Morris," said the doctor, "how did you like the sermon? I have heard it highly extolled." "Why, doctor," said he, "I did not like it at all. It is too smooth and tame for me." "Mr. Morris," replied the doctor, "what sort of a sermon do you like?" "I like, sir," replied Mr. Morris, "that preaching which drives a man up into the corner of his pew, and makes him think the devil is after him."

I heard him reprove his medical class once for restlessness, during one of his lectures, by saying, "Gentlemen, I fear I do not make you happy. The happy are always contented."—This gentle rebuke pleased me so well that after lecture I thanked him for it, observing that "when occasion should offer, I would try the effect of it upon my congregation." "No," said the doctor, "I hope you will not. It is no compliment to a minister of the Gospel to reprove his congregation for inattention. He should be able to keep their attention." Adding that "Dr. M.'s congregations were always attentive."

Dr. Rush was, perhaps, one of the most untiring students that ever lived. Two young physicians were conversing in his presence once, and one of them said "When I finished my studies—" "When you finished your studies!" said the doctor abruptly. "Why you must be a happy man to have finished so young. I do not expect to finish mine while I live."

The writer once asked him, how he had been able to collect such an immense amount of information and facts as his publications and lectures contained. "I have been enabled to do it," replied he, "by economizing my time as Mr. Wesley did. I have not spent one hour in amusement for the last thirty years." And, taking a small note book from his pocket, and showing it to me, he said, "I fill such a book as this once a week with observations and thoughts which occur to me, and facts collected in the rooms of my patients, and these are all preserved and used."

Dr. Rush was a great enemy to theatrical amusements. He told me that he was once in conversation with a lady, a professor of religion, who was speaking of the pleasure she anticipated at the theatre, in the evening. "What madam," said he, "do you go to the theatre?" "Yes," was the reply, "and don't you go?" "Do you think it sinful?" said she. He replied, "I never will publish to the world that I think [illegible]

[illegible]

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

Mr. Dunnell, City Inspector, appends to his Report of Interments for the year "a true table of all the deaths that have occurred in the city of New York, from the commencement of making any returns to the City Inspector's Offices," i. e. from 1805 inclusive to 1837 inclusive, embracing a period of 33 years. The table is too voluminous to be copied in detail, but we can give the *results* in a comparatively small compass.

The period from which these results are deduced (33 years) is sufficient to show, with very great accuracy, the relative rank of each Disease in the service of the King of Terrors, at least in this city.—Consumption is of course the Prime Minister, having carried off within the period mentioned 24,884 persons, being more than a fifth of the whole number. Among foreigners and colored people the ravages of this disease are even greater than among the native white population. Taking 1837 as a basis of calculation, the proportion of deaths by consumption among native white Americans, is to the whole number of deaths as one to 9.47; among colored people, as one to 4½; and among foreigners from Europe, as one to 3¾. An extraordinary difference truly! We know not how to account for it, except on the ground that the last mentioned classes are, in general, more exposed than others, by reason of insufficient dress, damp lodgings, &c. The climate, too, may operate more severely upon foreigners, from their not being accustomed to it. Of 1869 deaths among natives of Europe last year, 592 were occasioned by consumption.

The whole number of persons deceased, in these 33 years, including 6925 still born, is 132,426; of whom 37,585 are classed as men, 28,676 women, 36,129 boys, 30,036 girls. Total males 73,714; total females 58,712. Excess of males 15,002, or 11 32 per cent. The excess of male births must be in about the same proportion.

It appears that the most sickly month is not September, as is generally supposed, but August; and that next to August is July. The healthiest month in the year is June; and next to that, May.

It also appears from this table, that without including the stillborn, *two-fifths of the race*, within a small fraction, die under five years of age. If the stillborn are included, *four ninths* of the race die under five years of age; i. e. taking this city as a criterion. By far the safest period of human life, is from the age of 5 years to 20; more especially, from 5 to 10.

The most remarkable phenomenon mentioned, is the fact, that in 1832, when the Cholera raged so violently, and when the whole number of deaths was greater than ever before, or since, viz. 9275, the average of human life, as indicated by the ages of the deceased, was more than five years greater than in the previous year, or in any subsequent year. This is explainable on the ground that very few children died of Cholera, while on the other hand a vast number of [illegible]

[illegible]

corn. The effect of a pint of ashes upon a hill is very great, causing it to yield much more than one to which it is not applied. The importance, then, of saving wood ashes is most apparent.—Corn, again, manured with unleached ashes in the hill, will be less annoyed by the cut-worm than one to which other manure has been applied.—The best soils for corn are the sandy, sandy loam, gravelly loam, and rich red, or dark colored earths, which have but little clay in them. A clover sod, well turned over, makes the best preparation for the crop.

I have rather hastily made these remarks, feeling the importance of our attending to the selection of *good* seed corn in season, and with the hope that those who have any that is early and proper for seed, will make it known, and also any facts respecting its cultivation which will be serviceable to the community.—*Farmer & Gard.*

Interesting Cure of Dyspepsia.

Cured by Dr. Wm. Evans's Camomile Tonic and Family Aperient Pills.

Mr. George Kelman, Broad street below Walnut, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms—Great pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, giddiness and dimness at sight, weakness at the stomach, constant head ache, impaired appetite, difficulty of breathing, languor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts of the body, costiveness, a dislike for society or conversation, coldness and weakness of the extremities, [illegible] and general debility, disturbed rest, with other symptoms which it is not essential to intimate.

Mr. K. had given up all hopes, as he had made trial of all other medicines before the public but to no effect, until he was advised to make trial of Dr. Evans's Tonic Pills, of which he is happy to state they effectually restored him to health, by taking three packages.

Dr. WM. EVANS's Office, for the sale of this excellent medicine is at No. 19 north Eighth street, Philada. feb 17, '38—eowtf

Interesting Case

Cured by Dr. Wm. Evans's Camomile Tonic and Family Aperient Pills.

Mr. Benjamin Brown, corner of Shipwen and [illegible] streets, Philadelphia, affected for seven years with extreme nervousness, by which he was not [illegible] his symptoms were, eructation, [illegible] pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, [illegible] weakness at the stomach, impaired appetite, [illegible] and weakness of the extremities, emaciation, and extreme debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, [illegible] severe flying pains in the chest, back and side, costiveness, a dislike for society and conversation. Mr. B. has made trial of various medicines [illegible] to no effect, until observing [illegible] cures performed by Dr. William [illegible]

Important to Mothers.

[illegible]

Wetherill and Brother.

[illegible]

DEAFNESS.

Taylor's Balm [illegible]

[illegible]

Purgation.

THE principle of purifying the body by Purgation, is beginning to be understood, as necessary for the acquisition of SOUND HEALTH, and all that will be of importance, when this doctrine is universally received, will be, whose Purgative medicine accomplishes this object in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

Brandreth's Pills.

☞ These Pills are an Assistant of Nature, and afford perfect relief whenever any organs of the body are unhealthy, restoring strength and health by removing accumulative impurities—otherwise, in simple language, vitiated humours. This is following nature—this is taking disease out of the body—and no other way can cure disease but taking it out. It must be carried away from the body, not merely changed, as is the case when Calomel is given or any of the murderous mineral medicines. It is in consequence of the perspiration that arises from the Thomsonian practice that has brought it into notice—but sweating is nothing compared to purging with Brandreth's Pills in the good effects on the body. One dose of ten Pills will remove more bad humours by the stomach and bowels, than a dozen vapor baths on Thompsonian or other principles, could remove. Purging and sweating is all that is required to cure disease, no matter what kind. It can be cured no other way.

Brandreth's Pills

Are both sudorific and cathartic—that is produces both sweating and purging. In some cases, they produce vomiting; this is only when the stomach is in such a state of foulness that it cannot cleanse itself by any other means. They always produce health, because they invariably excite every organ to healthy action—in other words THEY ASSIST nature to bring about such a state of things as necessarily causes this desirable result.

No method is so sensible as the following of Nature. Mankind have been long strayed from the paths of Wisdom, and unfortunately been seeking after any thing but common sense, and guided by any whim but reason. Let us abandon these false notions and false practices—let us endeavour to resume the path of nature, and be guided by the light of reason. [illegible] there—let us examine, those things which are contrary to the nature of our bodies, [illegible] case—let us endeavour to find out what is nature, what are the laws that govern her. [illegible] must be our teacher, [illegible] discarded as our companion.

NOTICE.—The above popular medicine is now extensively counterfeited in every part of the United States, and the persons so engaged have become so daring in their advances [illegible] I feel it to be more than ever my duty, to caution the public against purchasing the Brandreth Pills from any persons however [illegible] unless such [illegible] they are authorised by Mr. WM. WRIGHT, [illegible] GENERAL AGENT [illegible]

To the American People.

[illegible]

The Highest Rate of Interest

MANUAL LABOR BANK

CAPITAL $500,000.

[illegible]

Read This!

$20,000 [illegible]

Jacob Sennell,

[illegible]

Union Burial Ground.

AT a stated annual meeting of the UNION BURIAL GROUND SOCIETY, for the City and County of Philadelphia, [illegible] Southwark, December [illegible], the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—[illegible]

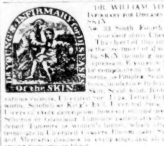
Vice President—[illegible]

Treasurer—[illegible] and Front streets.

Secretary—[illegible]

Directors—[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

PREMIUM TEETH. A GOLD MEDAL

[illegible]

Have You a Cough?

[illegible]

To the Afflicted

[illegible]

Land Wanted

[illegible]

DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Suspender & Stock Manufactory,

No. 20 South Fourth street, below Market St.

[illegible]

Dr. Mead's

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC OR STOMACH PILLS.

[illegible]

Cheap Pamphlets, &c.

[illegible]

ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS

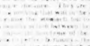
IN SETS.

[illegible]

AGUE AND FEVER.

[illegible]

India Rubber Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.



[illegible]

Wanted.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE RURAL ECONOMIST.

CULTIVATION OF INDIAN CORN.

[illegible]

Published every Saturday,
By Samuel Coate Atkinson,
No. 36 Carter's Alley,

[illegible]